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Select Poetry.

THE WOKINGMAN.

The noblest men I know on earth,
Are men whose hands are brown with toil;
Who, backed by no ancestral graves,
Hew down the woods and till the soil,
And win thereby a prouder fame
Than follows king or warrior's name,

The workingmen, whate'er their task,
To carve the stone or bear the hod—
They wear upon their honest brows
The royal stamp and seal of God!
And brighter are the drops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet!

God bless the noble workingmen,
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mines and build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main;
God bless them, for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

Miscellaneous News.

The War.

GARIBALDI IN LOMBARDY.

[Correspondent of the London News.]

ARONA, May 30.

Anxious to gain exact information concerning General Garabaldi's wonderful exploits, I left Alessandria for this place, where I arrived this morning. On reaching Arona, I found that the Provisional Extraordinary Commissary had been arrested by order of Signor Tecchio, who was so kind to me at Vercelli. It seems that the above-mentioned magistrate, being anything but courageous, had bolted at the first news of Austrian invasion. The only excuse he made on his return was that courage was a gift which had not been granted to him. Signor Tecchio did not find the excuse good enough, and sent him to prison, where he is kept in strict confinement.

One of the Secretaries of Count Cavour, Signor La Farina, a Sicilian of great talent, has been sent here to act as extraordinary commissary, not only for Arona, but with full powers for the whole of this important province. This gentleman, who in former times was one of the most sanguine adherents of Mazzini, is a man of rare energy, and he has set to work with the determination of carrying on the revolution in the whole of the occupied Lombardo provinces. The alarm bells ring still in all the communes of the Varesotto, Tramezzo, Como, and Lecco districts.—The volunteers are pouring in from every village and hamlet into Garibaldi's camp, which has also been strengthened by a Piedmontese brigade, and two batteries of field artillery. You see that the insurrection is gaining ground in Upper Lombardy. At the first appearance of our braves, all the civil authorities of Como and Lecco have recognised the Government of King Victor Emmanuel, which in those towns is now represented by Count Visconti Venosta, a young nobleman from Valtellina, of great determination. His spirited proclamations have roused the enthusiasm of country folks and citizens, who have hastened to the scene of action with an ardor never witnessed in 1848. Money, so much wanted in these times, is pouring into Garibaldi's military treasury, together with gold necklaces and other valuable trinkets from fair Lombard ladies. The sum thus collected in two days, has reached 2,000f.

The telegraph wires will, no doubt have informed you that Como was occupied on Saturday last, after a hard fight of two hours at San Fermo and Camerlata. This last mentioned position is to be considered as the key of the picturesque barrier of Como, for its elevated ground enables a small body of men to oppose a long resistance, even to an army of 15,000 strong. The positions were carried at the point of the bayonet, for our Casciatori delle Alpi could not fire their muskets, so inferior in range to those of the enemy. It was a hard and bloody fight, which may, without exaggeration, be compared to the struggles of old, when Roman and Carthaginian legions met. Every one here asks how Garibaldi could have been ordered or allowed to venture on so daring a movement by himself.—The truth is that he was instructed to move in the direction of Varese by slow marches, keeping himself in constant communication with Cialdini's division, to which he belongs. By the necessity of strategetical combinations, General Cialdini was obliged to march to and fro from Vercelli and Stroppiana, guarding the right bank of the Upper Sesia, so far as Gattinara. The necessary result of this constant marching and countermarching was that of retarding the projects of Garibaldi.—He moved slowly for two days, but he could not stand it any longer; and, hastening from Romagnana to the headquarters of the King, he begged him to observe that he did not nor could not understand the scientific principles of a regular war, and that he wished to be left to his daring inspiration. Victor Emmanuel saw directly that it was no use to keep such a bird in the cage of stragic rules, and, letting him loose, said: "Go where you like, do what you like. I have but one regret—that of not being able to follow you." In five hours he was at the head of his daring soldiers. You know the rest. It is true that Garibaldi's Cacciatori delle Alpi bought dearly their threefold victory over the Austrians. Poor Captain Decristoforis, of whom I wrote to you in my last letter, is dead. He was one of the noblest patriots Italy had among her sons. Two years ago he settled in England, and kept a first-rate military school at Putney. More than one of our English officers had been prepared by him for Woolwich examinations; and I have no doubt they will feel deeply the loss of their worthy master. Captain Bedott, and Lieutenant Ferrini Cartigliari and Battaglia, also fell during the action of San Ferioo. Captain Frigerio was badly wounded, together with sixty of his men. On the whole, the loss sustained by Garibaldi is about one hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded—a very small one if we consider the success obtained by him. The deeds he has achieved in so short a time have gained him the admiration, not only of the Piedmontese, but what is almost incredible, even that of the French army. Before leaving Turin I was told that the Emperor himself sent one of his orderly officers to Garabaldi's head quarters, to congratulate him on the wonderful success of his small band of heroes. This imperial message deserves more praise when we consider that Garibaldi's first proclamation did not say a word about the French army.

THE CAREER OF GARIBALDI.

[From the London News.]

It is singular that almost every war brings to light some military genius. No sooner were the Allies encamped before Sebastopol than Todleben proved his abilities as an engineer; and the Indian revolt drew forth men who, till that hour were never suspected of any extraordinary powers. Garibaldi, however, is only continuing the same career for which he has all his life been famous. For more than twenty years, he has been distinguished both as a soldier and a sailor. Having thoroughly studied the theory of his profession both in France and Italy, he took service first with the Bey of Tunis, and then in South America. He has commanded both on sea and land. In 1848 he returned to Nice and took part in the Italian campaign. But perhaps the most distinguished part which he has played, was in the defence of Rome. For a whole week he kept the French army at bay, and, indeed, the French Marshal himself did ample justice to the energy and skill of his opponent. When the city was taken, he refused to surrender, but made his way to Genoa, with two hundred of his followers, and soon returned to America. There he abandoned for a time his warlike pursuit, and betook himself to commerce. About 1852 he assumed the command of the Peruvian army, but when his services were no longer required he returned to Nice.

The story is told that he was at one time in command of a collier running between this country and some foreign part; also, again, that for some years he lived in retirement with his sons on a small island, where he farmed extensively. In short, he has followed all pursuits, and seen much of the world. With a thorough knowledge of men, and a passion for adventure, he undertakes enterprises which to most men would seem impossible. In him sagacious prudence and the most daring courage are perfectly combined. He does all that is possible—he has never yet attempted more than he could perform.

Of course, his character has been assailed, and his volunteer band stigmatized as a disorderly rabble. But those who have known him—and many English naval officers have had the privilege—describe him as "an excellent fellow" and a chivalrous gentleman. His vigorous advance, and his perfect success hitherto, conclusively show that his troops are something far beyond a mere rabble.—Austrian writers may represent them as *reiters* and *lanzknechts*, soldiers of the wallet and the cord, but the truth is that there is no regiment in the service of the Allies subject to stricter discipline, or selected with more scrupulous care. Those who have seen Garibaldi, and watched his career will readily understand how this must be so. Handsome, and with an iron frame, his noble and expressive countenance proves him to be what he is—not a common brigand, but a patriot leader.

The Battle of Magenta.

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT.

PARIS, June 6.—An immense effect has been produced here, and throughout France, by the news of the victory of Magenta. It is positive that the French have taken thirty-six guns.

Generals Espinasse and Clerc are killed.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that Marshal Canrobert is mortally wounded. Five marshals or generals were wounded at Magenta.

Paris letters state that the battle of Magenta began by a surprise. It is said that McMahon was the first to come to the assistance of the Imperial Guard, who had been fighting two hours, and continued to get to the rear of the Austrians, who were thus placed between two fires of the new French artillery.

The *Patrie* says McMahon was created a marshal on the field at Magenta, and a number of colonels were made generals. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers is removed from his command, and replaced by General Forey. Marshal Vaillant is superceded by General Randon, and the Ministry of War is to be confided provisionally to General Schram.

Napoleon is said to have been in the midst of the Imperial Guard during the stand of two hours made against the Austrians, who, it appears, were aware of the fact.

The French lost only five thousand killed and wounded.

The French corps which suffered most are the Zouaves and the grenadiers of the Imperial Guard.

At Paris, yesterday, there were rumors that the French loss was from 9,000 to 12,000 men *hors de combat*.

The Paris *Patrie* says it is reported that Generals Neil, McMahon and Canrobert were wounded at Magenta, and states that the French loss is now estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 *hors de combat*.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says it was reported that the Emperor had led the Imperial Guard in person, and was at one time under fire and in considerable danger.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* observes that any doubts of the military capacity of the Emperor Napoleon are now triumphantly answered.

The *Patrie* states that the Austrian force numbered 130,000 men, and the French about 100,000.

The *Pays* says there were 180,000 Austrians and 120,000 French and Piedmontese engaged.

There is nothing to confirm the news from Frankfort, which alleged that in a second great battle the French had been driven across the Ticino.

The Marseilles correspondent of the *Times* says that in less than two months, 120 flat-bottomed steam gun-boat will have been completed in the French navy yard, each armed with a rifled cannon. They are intended to act on the Po. By the same period, forty steam transports will be finished, each capable of conveying 1,000 troops and baggage.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The *Moniteur* publishes General McMahon's report of the passage of the Ticino, at Turbigo, by the Allies on the 3d June, and of the surprise of the enemy at Robechetto, by which considerable loss was inflicted on the Austrians. The French lost one captain and seven privates killed; and four officers, including a colonel, and thirty-eight privates wounded. The Emperor ordered the names of the killed and wounded, officers and privates, to be sent to their relatives.

A despatch from Trieste says an Austrian war steamer had captured the French ship Raoul, from Cuba, bound to Trieste.

THE SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

A Turin despatch, dated June 7th, says the first private letter from the battle-field of Magenta has been received.

The Imperial and Sardinian Guards were alone opposed to the Austrian masses. They were attacked by the Austrians, and were unable to advance, but, nevertheless, finally resisted the enemy. The Zouaves and Guards lost and retook their positions, and at last Gen. Neil's army assumed the offensive, which was irresistible.

The enemy endeavored to surprise the right wing of our army, but the movement of Gen. McMahon rendered the attempt ineffective. So the efforts of the enemy relaxed somewhat for a moment, and the conflict was then resumed with renewed fury.

General McMahon was triumphant, and the battle was won.

A Turin despatch, of June 7th, says there were one hundred and twenty thousand Austrians in the battle, of whom twenty thousand were placed *hors de combat*, and seven thousand taken prisoners.

TURIN, June 8.—The official bulletin of the Sardinians reads as follows:

That part of Upper Lombardy which has been freed from the Austrians, has proclaimed Victor Emmanuel, King.

Volunteers are rapidly arriving to join Garibaldi's corps, which is pursuing the enemy beyond Monza.

General Urban's army, after a precipitate retreat from Varese, has been dispersed and is scattered. A number of soldiers have been taken prisoners and disarmed.

A detachment of Garibaldi's corps has sailed along the shores of Lago Maggiore, disarming the Austrian custom-house guards, and everywhere carrying off the public treasure.

The Government of the King of Sardinia was already established at Como and Sondrio.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

VIENNA, June 5.—The official Austrian correspondence contains the following:

After our troops had, according to orders, evacuated Milan, on Sunday, the public functionaries also relinquished their charge, providing for the security of the town, which was transferred to the municipality.

The Imperial Austrian functionaries have withdrawn to Verona, but it is possible they may resume their posts and functions in Mantua.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that two of the most influential Powers had agreed on proposing an arrangement after the first great battle, and, if necessary, insisting upon its adoption by the belligerents.

VIENNA, Tuesday, June 7.—Among the wounded at battle of Magenta are Baron Reischechas, three generals, and three officers of the staff are missing, and one major is killed. The loss on both sides is great.

Milan is entirely evacuated by our troops.

The telegraphic communication between Milan, Payia, and Verona is interrupted.

The *Times* has received the following from their correspondent at the headquarters of the Austrian army.

MORTARA, June 1.—Five guns have been recaptured from the French at Rivoltella.—The Zouaves stabbed the wounded at Rivoltella, and at Castel Nouvetto, near Mortara, the wounded Austrians were murdered by the inhabitants.

The operations of the Austrian army are believed to have been directed in person by Marshal Hess, the ablest of the Austrian generals.

The real loss of the Austrians is estimated at from thirteen to fourteen thousand.

The Austrian garrison at Milian, at the time of the insurrection, was reduced to three thousand men.

News has been received that Prince Napoleon's *corps d'Armee* have taken up a position in the Appenines.

Modena is occupied by a large Austrian force.

The *Times* thinks the battle of Magenta may not be by any means so decisive as we were all prone to believe, and we must wait further accounts of the fighting on Sunday. The Austrians appear to be persevering in a determined plan of retreat, but are fighting and not flying.

The *Evening Herald*, in a leader, remarks that the loss of Milan is one which it will not cost the Austrians much to retrieve if they can make head against the French in the field; in fact, every mile the Allies advance, their difficulties increase, whilst the Austrians, in their retreat, only fall back upon stronger positions, and draw nearer to a base of operations which is perfectly secure, as long as they can hold the north-western coast of the Adriatic. When Verona and Mantua are captured, then it will begin to believe in the ultimate loss of Lombardy; and not till then does it expect that Francis Joseph will show himself so anxious to negotiate as he is represented to be by the pretended mission of Count Esterhazy to the English Court.

TRIESTE, June 6.—The Ranol, of Nantes, bound from Cuba for Trieste, with a cargo of coffee, has been captured by an Austrian war steamer.

☞The farmers near Hanover, Pa., whose crops of grain were destroyed by the great hail storm, have already commenced mowing their fields for the straw.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., JUNE 29, 1859. NO. 1.

A French Soldier's Account of the Battle.

A letter from a young non-commissioned officer to the *Sentinelle de Jura*, dated Montebello, May 21st, is worth translating:

"At eleven o'clock, yesterday morning, we were in camp, about two rifle shots from Voghera, seated around a big kettle, in which a few slices of bacon, in a large quantity of water, were boiling for the infantry's breakfast, when, suddenly, a brisk firing of rifles was heard in the direction of the heights of Casteggio. We sprang up, seized our arms, and waited. For ten minutes we learned nothing; the firing continued, and we saw there was great animation in the advance guard. We were only two supporting companies—not much of a force in case of an attack. Our captain went hither and thither; the firing seemed to come nearer, but still there was nothing from the advance guard, and nothing from Voghera.

"At last, a horseman, in full gallop, with bare head, and covered with mud and blood, passed near us. He wore a Sardinian officer's uniform, and as he spurred past us, he shouted, 'To Arms! The Austrians!' and he disappeared at the turn of the road. Some of our men wanted to run, but the captain threatened to put his sword through the first that did so, and he would have done it. We soon formed in order. Five minutes after the Sardinian officer passed, we heard the bugle sound the call to field, and almost at the same instant, Gen. Forey, with three aids, passed in full gallop. Behind him, at gymnastic pace, followed the 17th Chasseurs, who rallied us, and a quarter of an hour afterwards we were posted as marksmen along a little river, whose name escapes me. Our business was to protect the erection of a battery designed to play upon the head of the Austrian column. By direction of the lieutenant, my twelve men and myself posted ourselves behind a little elevation, which perfectly masked our fire and sheltered us. We were hardly in our place, stretched out on the ground, when a party of Tyrolese, hidden by trees at the left, opened fire on our comrades, who were much more exposed than we were. In less time than it takes to write it, they had stretched fifteen of them on the ground. This put us in a fury. Without any concerted plan, and without saying a word, my men and myself rushed in the water, and ran with our bayonets upon the 30 or 40 Chasseurs whom we saw, and behind whom were others. Our example was followed by three companies, and soon after by a battalion of the 74th. We were unfortunate. Received by a heavy fire, we had to retreat, for we had no longer only some hundred Tyrolese to deal with, but a large column, no less than 8,000 strong, which was advancing by the railroad embankment. Commandant Lacretelle ordered the retreat to sound, which enraged us. Happily we did not retire far; we were posted near Cassina Nova, with orders to fire at will and as often as possible.—There, for two hours, on our knees, standing up, hidden, exposed, running to right or left, or remaining stationary, we burned our first cartridges. We were not more than 250 metres (about 270 yards) from the enemy.

"Our officers kept us back, for we were not numerous enough to charge upon the enemy. This was, moreover, most prudent, for this murderous fire, so fatal to the white coats, did us but little harm. Our conical balls penetrated those dense masses, while those of the Austrians whistled past our ears and respected our persons. It was the first time I had faced fire, nor was I the only one. Well, I am satisfied with myself. True, I dodged the first ball, but Henry IV, they say, did the same at the beginning of every battle.—It is, in fact, a physical effect, independent of the will. But this tribute paid, if you could only feel how each shot electrifies you. It is like a whip on a racer's legs. The balls whistle past you; turn up the earth around you, kill one, wound another, and you hardly notice them. You grow intoxicated—the smell of the powder mounts to your brain. The eye becomes bloodshot, and its look is fixed on the enemy. There is something of all the passions in that terrible passion excited in a soldier by the sight of blood and the tumult of battle.

"As I said above, our company did not suffer much. Our second lieutenant, M. R., was wounded just as he brought down his third Austrian with the rifle of the sergeant major, who had been killed by two balls, one in the head and the other in the neck. Our artillery during this time, did wonders, and their balls made daylight through the ranks of the enemy, who, however, replied smartly. All this ended as, perhaps, it ought to have commenced. Col. Dumesnil fell wounded from his horse. The men gathered round him; there was a cry 'charge bayonets!' and threw ourselves headlong on the Croats.—They received us firmly, which increased the general rage. Lieut. F., cried '*mes enfans! a la crosse!*' and we turned the butt-ends of our guns in the air. Disorder appeared in the enemy's ranks; we used the bayonet and drove them briskly to Montebello. There it was a different affair. They entrenched themselves in the houses, they fired from the windows, and short scaling ladders were needed to get at them.

"Everywhere I saw the brave Gen. Beuret, fearlessly braving the balls. He went through the streets giving his orders, busy but always calm. I can see him yet, at the corner of a house surrounded by fourteen Chasseurs; a captain had just fallen. The General advanced towards him. He was lifted up, but fell again. 'He is dead,' said he.—Gen. Forey advanced with two buglers at his side, and behind him an officer of the staff.—Our poor general addressed him, and they exchanged some words, after shaking hands. 'All goes well,' said they. They move ten paces forward. Five Tyrolese fled before them, but suddenly turning, press round them. They fire; Gen. Beuret drops his reins, totters, and supported by soldiers, breathes his last. The Tyrolese are surrounded and cut to pieces. The unfortunate 84th allowed them no quarter. The enemy fought while retreating. They sacrificed 300 men, who protected their flight by a terrible fire behind the hasty entrenchments they made in the cemetery.

"I was not in this attack, which was the most furious of the day. We had been sent in pursuit of the fugitives, whom we drove as far as Casteggio. Oh! if we only had some cavalry. I am told the Sardinians behaved admirably. I believe it, for their dead strewed the ground, pierced with wounds and mutilated by Austrian bayonets.

"I was happy enough to lay my hands on a youngster of seventeen, a sub-lieutenant who was fighting like a little tiger. My corporal was going to finish him, when I turned away his rifle, and took the good fellow by the collar to avoid other trouble. 'Surrender, *Moutarde!*' I cried, and he handed me his sword. He is a younger son, fair, slender and haughty. I saved his life, and he scarcely thanked me. I have not a scratch, thank God! Except my silver watch, lost in the tumult, and which I this morning replaced by the gold chronometer of an Austrian commandant, I have lost nothing. The prisoners that we made (I have counted more than eighty) are all pale, ragged, and frightfully ugly. They were glad to fall into our hands. We went back and slept at Montebello. I slept happily in a barn. My greatest trouble is that my rifle, my pipe, and my pantaloons are out of order.

"The Emperor came to visit the field of battle and to see the wounded. He warmly embraced General Forey and Colonel Gambriels, thanking them for the victory in the name of the whole army.

"P. S.—I have just learned that I am to change my quarter-master's gold lace for that of sergeant major. Perhaps you will be glad to hear this news, and I give it in all the fullness of my joy."

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1859.

The next House of Representatives will assemble in the Hall on the first of December next, under singular auspices. The removal of the comfortable desks and luxurious, cushioned chairs, prepared for the members at so much expense, will give to the great saloon a vacant and echoing appearance. I confess that the innovation does not strike me favorably, nor do I know any one who has full confidence in the success of the alteration.—In England, it is no uncommon thing to see legislators sitting on their benches, with hats on, and the ministers only have tables and writing materials before them. Whether it is proposed to introduce such practices into our Congress remains to be seen. A true Representative ought to be present as much as possible during the deliberations of the body of which he is a part; but this will be found to be extremely irksome, if he is deprived of the ordinary means of correspondence. Hereafter, if the present arrangement should be maintained, the Representative will be forced to do his writing, with other outside business, in the withdrawing rooms attached to the Hall—a practice which may lead to other pratices not of the most agreeable character. But "we shall see what we shall see."

The Charleston *Mercury*—a warm Administration organ—of a late date restates its position in regard to the Convention which is to assemble at that point for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for President. I copy for the benefit of the uninitiated:

"As for an 'alliance' with Douglas, we will here state that the *Mercury* will sustain or countenance him under no circumstances whatever. He is a traitor to the Democratic party, and a traitor to those principles which secure the South. He is dangerous and designing. Away with him! *Let him be 'anathema maranatha'* say we. Nor shall the *Mercury* sustain any platform put forth by any party whatever, which platform or party shall maintain or endorse, directly or indirectly, by affiliation or omissions, the fatal positions and fraudulent policy assumed by Douglas with regard to our territorial rights. We repudiate the whole scheme by which it is sought to tie our hands and encircle us, as with the folds of a snake, to crush out or smother the vital power of our civilization.

"Finally, the *Mercury* shall sustain no man, of whatever party, clique, creed or section, who shall stand upon the platform of Douglas' principles—though he should be nominated by twenty Democratic Conventions. For the party which would permit that creed is an enemy of the South, and we will war with it to the knife. For ourselves, and we can safely say for South Carolina, we will neither countenance, sustain, nor submit to any such party, platform, principle, or politicians."

The *Mercury* is not only the organ of the Administration in Charleston, but I believe its friends are retained in office by the President and honored whenever he can honor them. I do not suppose that this renewed declaration of war, however, will in the slightest degree impair the influence of the *Mercury* with the President and his Cabinet. The difference, mark you, is one not of principle but of latitude! Now, when you of *The Press* stated your determination not to support a candidate nominated upon the odious doctrine of intervention for the protection of slavery in the Territories, you were forthwith handed over to the tender mercies of the horrible "Black Republicans," but you live in a free State, and therefore have no right to speak independently on such a subject. Who is this Douglas by the way, so ostracised by the *Mercury?* A man who more emphatically represents the masses of the American Democracy than any other statesman now living, and yet he and these masses are to be cheated out of their representation at Charleston and denied a voice in the deliberations of the National Democratic Convention, by men who act under the authority of the Administration, and whose friends are supported by its patronage!!

Should Mr. Slidell consent to go to France—and that the project of sending him there is seriously entertained, I have now no doubt—we shall have a very thorough and prompt trial on the Cuba question. Mr. Slidell was the author of the thirty-million bill of the last session, and left Washington in utter disgust when that not overwise invention was emasculated. His report, unquestionably forcible showed how anxious he was to consummate the purchase or acquisition of Cuba, and this report will be the chart of his action should he assume the position of American minister near the person of Emperor of France. Mr. Slidell is a fine French scholar, his lady one of the most accomplished and elegant women in America, (whose vernacular is French,) and his family highly educated. Possessed of enormous means and accustomed to fashionable and public life, Mr. Slidell would make a figure in the French capital, and even if he did not succeed in bringing home "the gem of the Antilles" in his breeches-pocket, would leave behind him the reputation of having been a most resolute, out-spoken, and generous representative of his country.

There is one element of the European war question which must presently attract great attention, and suggest a deal of discussion.—I allude to the German element. It is apparent that the Germanic States are rapidly consolidating against Louis Napoleon, if not in favor of Austria. The home feeling will begin to show itself in the United States among the adopted citizens of those nationalities, and I will not be surprised if certain domestic issues do not grow out of the sensitiveness of those who think that to support the French Emperor in his war of deliverance in Italy, is to oppose German interests, and ignore German feelings. The Prussian minister at this point is said to be extremely animated on this question, and I happen to know that many of the Germans throughout our country are a good deal disturbed at the popular demonstrations in favor of Napoleon. Our minister at Berlin, Mr. Wright, the late Governor of Indiana, represents to his correspondents that the people of Germany are preparing for the contingency, which is far from remote, of opposing what they regard as the tendency of the Emperor of the French to place himself in the position of the arbiter of the future destinies of Europe.

The late article in the New York *Herald*, looking to Douglas for the Presidency, do not give satisfaction at the White House. Mr. Buchanan ought to write another letter to his satanic favorite, protesting against this freezing support.

Frances J. Grund, who has been luxuriating at the rate of $18 per day at certain continental watering places, is to be superseded, which will have the effect of bringing him home to resume his old relationship of personal hostility to Mr. Buchanan. The continued denunciating of the public press, regard to this scandalous appointment, have at last induced Mr. Buchanan to direct that his bounty should be stopped.

The news from Maine, received yesterday, indicates that Mr. Appleton's State will go about four to one against the Administration's territorial policy, and flat-footed in favor of the Douglas doctrine of popular sovereignty. I have obtained a copy of the resolutions which have been adopted by nearly all the Democratic meetings held in that State. They are models of their kind, and I commend them to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the Government of the United States should not force the institution of slavery upon the Territories against the will of the people thereof, but that the people of each Territory should be allowed to determine the question for themselves, without the interposition of Congress, and subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, "That this doctrine is founded upon principles as ancient as free Government itself, and, in accordance with them, simply declares that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

Resolved, That the new doctrine, that the Constitution confers the right of holding slaves in the Territories in defiance of the wishes of the people thereof, and that Congress should enact laws giving slave property higher rights than other property therein, is a wide departure from these principles, and would render the Democratic party justly obnoxious to the charge of deception and dishonesty.

OCCASIONAL.

MELANCHOLY TRAGEDY IN THE PINE WOODS.—A correspondent of the Camden (Ala.) *Republic* relates the following melancholy and shocking story:

I learned from a source perfectly reliable, (on Saturday last,) while on a visit to the south-west of the county of Wilcox, that Mr. Davis, a very poor man, who resided with his wife and four children, in a sparsely settled piney woods neighborhood in this county, was confined to his bed by a disease threatening his life, when his two eldest children, (sons,) who assisted him in the cultivation of his farm, after completing their tasks on Monday last, went in search of angelica, commonly called earl-root. Procuring a large quantity, as they supposed, of the root sought, they ate freely of it, and took with them some for the children who remained at home. They also partook of it. The roots proved to be *deadly hemlock*. In a few hours the two first named were taken with convulsions and died. The remaining two, who had not eaten so much of the poison, were also seized with convulsions, and became blind and deaf. To add to the horror of the scene, the mother was taken in labor, and gave birth to a fifth child. In this situation the family remained until the following Wednesday, no one of the family being able to leave the house, and no neighbor calling. On Wednesday, a passing neighbor called, and found the dead children still in their clothes in which they died, and in a state of decomposition. Their condition was soon made known to all in reach. The dead were buried, and the living have since been properly cared for.

FREE MAIL MATTER ACCOUNTS.—The United States Post Office Department is sending out blank forms of accounts of free matter. In accordance with a circular which we noticed some time since, accounts of such matter are to be kept by the various postmasters for four quarters, commencing on the first day of July next, and a return of the same to be made to the Department, with a view of enabling the Postmaster General to ascertain what increase to the postal revenue would accrue if payment was made on all matter now passing through the mails free.—*Washington Constitution.*

A MINE OF ANTIMONY.—The St. Clairsville (Ill.) *Gazette*, says that a vein of antimony, two feet thick and almost solid, has been discovered within two miles of St. Clairsville. Antimony is one of the ingredients of type metal, worth about forty cents a pound, and it has been supposed that it was only to be found in Germany.

☞There will be held a National Spiritualists' Convention at Plymouth, Mass., on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of August next.

☞The fashionable watering places are nearly all opened for the season, and daily receiving increased numbers of visitors.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
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☞ *READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.* ☜

NEW VOLUME OF THE GLOBE.—With this number, we commence the fifteenth year of the *Globe*. Thirteen years and four months we have had it in our possession, endeavoring from year to year, to make it still more acceptable to a generous public. In our efforts, we have had the good will and assistance of men of all parties, and to such we shall ever feel grateful. The *Globe* has, from year to year, increased in strength, and we hope, in usefulness, and at this time, its health promises many more years of healthful existence. The future of the *Globe* must be judged by the past—it will contend for the rights of man and true Democratic principles—ever ready to expose corruption as well in high as low places—regardless of consequences. In a word, the *Globe* shall continue to be an independent Democratic paper.

☞ We regret exceedingly that the editor of the *Hollidaysburg Standard* can't endorse our Democracy. Until we can secure to him a higher price than is at present paid for his services, we cannot expect to change his opinion. We are still of the opinion that he will be knocking at our door for admission before the campaign of '60 is fairly commenced.—The "bogus Democracy" of Ohio, Vermont, Maine, Illinois, &c., have spoken—and Buchanan Democracy is nowhere. Keep cool, Brother Trough, that little arrangement won't last always. You may get too far over to get back in time for a small "take" in '61.

Three Days Later from Europe.

By the steamer *Breman*, at New York yesterday evening, we have European news to the 14th inst., with three days later advices than those received by the *Persia*.

The news from the seat of war is highly important, though it does not appear that any further decided battle had taken place. It really would almost seem as if the Austrians were showing the white feather, as well as wearing the white uniform. They have abandoned Pavia, Piacenza, Lodi, Cremona, and other places which they occupied. They blew up the fortifications of Piacenza on abandoning that city. The telegraphic report also mentions that they had quitted Ancona.—This may be a mistake of name, for Ancona is a seaport belonging to the Pope, and is entirely out of the line of the present war. It was garrisoned, we believe, by the Austrians, on the first alarm of war, and it is probable that they have retired now, from sheer inability to maintain such an isolated position.

It would appear that the Austrians are collecting their force towards their strongholds, Mantua and Verona. This will also bring them nearer to Venice, and allow them, at a push, to take a strong position in the Tyrol. But this would no less be an admission of defeat, because it would surrender Lombardy to the Allies. It would not surprise us to learn, in the course of the present week, of a great battle having been fought on the plateau or flat country between Mantua and Verona—the former city is very strongly fortified.

From England the main news is that the Derby ministry have resigned. The Queen has been compelled, it seems, to accept Lord Palmerston as Premier. He has followed Dogberry's plan, of favoring "the most desartless man," by making Lord John Russell his Foreign Secretary. One would have thought that after Lord John's miserable diplomatic failure, in his unfortunate Mission to Vienna, during the Crimean War, that he had got quite enough of meddling with foreign affairs, of which he is remarkably ignorant. His Lordship would undertake to act as commander-in-chief of a fighting army, with the same confidence which now emboldens him to take the Foreign portfolio.—*The Press, June 27.*

The Position of Stephen A. Douglas.

Judge Douglas has just completed another Southern tour, which he appropriately closed by going back to his home in Illinois and once more mingling with his constituents and friends. He may, therefore, be supposed to understand public sentiment in the North and in the South, hence the peculiar significance which is attached to his letter.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter, inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination.

Before this question can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If (as I have full faith they will) the Democratic party shall determine, in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the Compromise measures of 1850, now ratified by the people into the Presidential election of 1852, and re-affirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform of 1856—as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election—in that event, my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention, if they see proper to do so.

If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party (which I cannot anticipate) to repudiate these time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs; and in lieu of them the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property—it is due to candor to say, that, in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me.

Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit, I am, very respectfully, your friend, S. A. DOUGLAS.

To J. B. DORR, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa.

There is a gallantry in this letter which, we are not surprised to see, has aroused the admiration of political opponents and excited the enthusiasm of political friends. Judge Douglas proposes no act of disorganization to the Democratic party. He plants himself upon the recognised and accepted principles of that party, and although he abstained from saying the word, the whole tenor of his communication is to the effect that when the doctrines of a great political party are rejected and betrayed, it is idle to plead in its behalf the skeleton of a mere organization. This declaration of principle on the part of Stephen A. Douglas should go forth among the Democracy as an olive branch of harmony. *To us of the free States it offers victory in every Representative, Senatorial, and Congressional district.* To the South it proposes no injustice; for the double reason that he who offers it has been the life-long champion of Southern rights, and because the principle itself has been endorsed and approved by every conservative Southern statesman, beginning with Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and ending with Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia. If the Charleston Convention is not the mere echo of custom houses, post offices and navy yards, United States marshals, and Cabinet Ministers, it will rejoice in the opportunity presented by the proposition of Stephen A. Douglas to consolidate the Democratic party upon a platform which will be the gospel of our political salvation for generations to come. Judge Douglas, if we know the man, does not ask as a "condition precedent" that he should be the candidate. All that he desires is that the pledges and principles of the Democratic party should be religiously observed. This done, the selection of a standard-bearer will be a secondary consideration.—*The Press.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Letters from "Alpha."

NO. 3.

ALBANY, NEW YORK, June 10th, 1859.

EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:—In taking my departure from the great Metropolis, which was noticed so briefly in my former letters to the *Globe*, I took the Hudson River R. R. for this place. As our train left the depot, the rain was falling in heavy torrents, the sky was so dark that I had quite despaired of any good view of the celebrated "highlands of the Hudson." But we had only cleared the long extended suberbs of the city, stretching through miles of space, when it cleared off, the sun-lit clouds floated gently over hill and vale, all nature stepped forth in rich attire; the sweet air of June breathed around the green hills, as if to give us one of nature's finest, richest and rarest displays. Not only this, but, before we had finished our journey, night stole on, the silver moon shone out to add a new form to the exquisite picture.

The Hudson is a majestic river. The grandeur of its scenery—the highlands that tower, and now gracefully recede in the distance, their airy halls between, and the habitations of men, have never been overrated by poets or romancers. Naturalists tell us of a beautiful association that clusters around every object and every atom in the Universe. The dewdrop settles upon the opening bud, the early sunbeam mingles with the dew and the rejoicing flower puts on the colors of the rainbow. If this beautiful association extends to the world of minds as well as matter, and unquestionably it does, it is no wonder that Henry Hudson found the natives on the banks of this river more hospitable than those of other parts of the land; no wonder that the ingenius Fulton of the Conestoga came hither to perfect and set into operation the greatest of human inventions; no wonder that deeds of valor and patriotism rise up from the Revolution, to descend down through the long ages of futurity teaching man the rights of Society, and the supremacy of Law; no wonder that Washington Irving, the wisest, wittiest and greatest of romancers chose its banks as the scenes of many of his best compositions; and no wonder that the same great author, and Gen. Geo. P. Morris, and Davie, and a host of scholars have chosen them as the places where they live—where they wish to die. Natural advantages have rendered the Hudson a commercial, but they have made it the classic stream of the hemisphere. The former has given it life, order and beauty, but they have called to it scholars from afar and given it a world-wide celebrity.—From Manhattenville to Sacondaga—from the Metropolis to Champlain, scenes and incidents of interest cluster around it, and no hasty sketch can convey a reasonable impression of them. My weary vision needs rest from a contemplation of them, and for a night's repose, I will bid you Adieu—and Adieu ye Hudson as ye sing a requiem to those who have fallen in your defense; or as ye murmur to the living,

"Man may come, and man may go,
But I go on forever."

JUNE 11th.—Taking a backward, but hasty glance over the distance we have now ascended, Fort Washington, ten miles from New York, claims our attention. It occupies a commanding position upon the top of a projecting point. It was held by Washington some time after New York was occupied by the British in 1776; but it fell into the hands of the enemy, after a violent assault on the 16th of November in the same year. Opposite this Fort, upon the brow of the Palisades, and three hundred feet above the river, is the sight of Fort Lee, which fell into the hands of the enemy, soon after the capture of the former place; the Americans retiring to the Highlands. The name, Palisades, is given to this curious cliff, from the appearance of some portions of it, which seem like huge columns placed in upright form for a barricade or defense, along what is termed a "bold shore." Twenty miles from the city and opposite Hastings, the Palisades rocks recede and disappear. A thriving village surrounded by some fine country-seats, is here noticeable. At twenty-five miles, and near Tarrytown, is the well known Sunnyside, the beautiful residence of Washington Irving. The villa is built upon the margin of the river, with embellished grounds around it. At Tarrytown, you will recollect the arrest of Maj. Andre, by Paulding and his associates. About two miles up the valley of a small stream, is the scene of Ichabod Crane's encounter with the Galloping Hession, so graphically described by Irving. Thirty-two miles from New York is Sing-Sing, with Mt. Pleasant Academy, a Boarding School for girls, the State prison, and its quarries of marble. Opposite Sing-Sing, on the top of a mountain, three hundred feet above the river, is a crystal lake, two miles in circumference, which forms the source of Harkensack river. Croton, thirty-five miles, is the nearest station to Fountain Reservoir, the far-famed head of Croton water-works, too stupendous for description here.

Many interesting incidents cluster around Peekskill. Two miles east of it, Washington had his residence, while the American army was encamped there. Here, too, is the birthplace and the grave of Jno. Paulding, the master spirit of that trio who arrested Andre, at Tarrytown. It is the place where Nathan Palmer was executed, by order of Gen. Putnam, whose very significant letter to Gov. Tryon, I will copy in this place. It will be remembered that Gov. Tryon wrote to Gen. Putnam, threatening vengeance, if Palmer should be executed, and, in reply, the following was written:

"SIR: Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your service, was taken in our camp as a spy; he was tried as a spy; he was condemned as a spy; and rest assured, sir, he shall be hanged as a spy.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
ISRAEL PUTNAM."

"P. S.—Afternoon—He is hanged."

Here, too, are Dunderberg-thunder mountain and Antony's Nose. The former has its own significance in the language of the early settlers, while the following story of the latter, is considered authentic: "Before the Revolution, a vessel was passing up the river under the command of Captain Hogans. He had an enormous nose, which was frequently the subject of a joke among the crew. In passing this mountain, the mate looked rather quisically at it, and then at the captain's nose. 'What!' said the captain, 'does that mountain look like my nose? Well then, let us call it Antony's Nose.' The story was repeated on shore, and the mountain thenceforward assumed the name, becoming an everlasting monument to the memory of Captain Antony Hogans and his nose."

West Point, the seat of the Military School, and Garrisons, on the opposite side of the river, are fifty miles from New York. The former, situated one hundred and eighty feet above the river, on a promontory, is said to be the most romantic place on the Hudson. Two miles above it, are Coldspring and Undercliff, the residence of Gen. Geo. P. Morris; and near them is "Cro' Nest," the scene of Rodman Drake's exquisite poem, "The Culprit Fay."

Still further up the river, are Newburg, Poughkepsie, Catskill, Hudson and Greenbush, all teeming with interest, but time hurries me on, and after a brief sketch of Albany, I must bid a final adieu to the Hudson, and take my way up the Mohawk to the Genesee, and to Niagara.

Albany, the capitol of the State, is one hundred and forty-four miles from New York, and can hardly be surpassed in natural and commercial advantages. Here the conservative element of the Knickerbocker mingles with the enterprise of New England, and a variety of interests gives permanency to prosperity. In addition to the river, the Erie, and the Champlain canals, railroad center here from the four points of the compass, and add to the resources of the city. Marble, granite and freestone edifices tower from its midst, while stately mansions indicate opulence and ease. In visiting the different places of public resort, I found none more interesting than the Agricultural and Geological rooms. This great museum of wonder and enterprise is the property of the State Agricultural Society, and is open for free inspection. Its neat, tidy halls, and its collections are a credit to the State, and to the age. I cannot give any adequate description of it. Here are gathered every implement that ingenuity has invented for the cultivation of the earth, fair specimens of every product that the soil will yield, curious mineral and geological specimens for instruction, together with birds, beasts, fishes and insects: and thus the kingdoms of nature have been ransacked and collected into one great store-house, where men may go and get wisdom, grow enlightened, and return home in humility and thankfulness. The Capitol, the City Hall, the Albany Academy, the Exchange, and several churches are grand structures.

My memorandum is filling with the sayings and doings of men and mankind, and if I do not caricature some of them in my next, it will not be for the want of an opportunity or objects around me; but like the collections in the museum, they may gather in such profusion that an attempt were idle. Adieu.

ALPHA.

WHAT A JEALOUS WOMAN DID BEFORE SHE FAINTED.—In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, last week, a lady returning from a morning drive, on approaching the room usually occupied by herself and husband, heard voices. She stopped, listened, placed her eye to the key hole, and saw, to her horror, a woman standing on the floor, and her husband in the same room, fixing a shawl over her shoulders.—Enraged at the infidelity of her husband, she went to the hall, took down a loaded shot gun, returned, cocked the gun, opened suddenly the door, and deliberately shot the strange woman in the back. Her husband screamed, when the excited and abused wife fainted.—On having returned to consciousness, she learned that the woman who had supplanted her in the affections of Mr. —— was one of those frames for exhibiting shawls and mantillas, which he that morning had brought up from the store to have retrimmed by his wife, in her usual tasty style. Not finding his wife in, he was looking at the figure, and fixing it up as a surpriso for her, when her sudden jealousy like to have cost him his life.

Probable Effects of the Late Frost Upon the Crops.

BY GRAYBEARD.

There has been so much said about the destructive effects of the late frost upon the crops, that if the half were true, the prospect would indeed be gloomy enough. There are one or two grains of allowance, however, that should always be made for such evil-boding statements. First, no matter how enviable their case may be in other respects, the mass of agriculturists are habitual croakers. That the *weather*, with this important class of our citizens, should constitute a theme of almost constant comment, is not surprising, when we consider that the fruits of their labors for the year are so largely dependent upon it. And when we add to this the characteristic ingratitude of our fallen humanity, it is not hard to perceive why a season of excessive wet, a protracted drought, or an unseasonable frost, should be made a fruitful source of complaint. There is this to be considered, morever, that there are men in the community, among our rural grain-growers, as well as our city speculators, whose pecuniary interests are always subserved by raising a hue and cry about a prospective failure in crops, and the consequent rise in the price of flour.

That a wide-spread anticipation of short crops, even though the sequel should prove otherwise, would operate very unfavorably upon the fall trade, is well understood by our merchants, and hence many of them have been at considerable pains to ascertain the truth of the late *frost* rumors. Upon the whole, it is not improbable that the private correspondence thus elicited affords more reliable information upon the subject than the telegraphic despatches that have appeared in the newspapers. The writer has been favored with a glimpse at several letters, within the last few days, from Western Pennsylvania, Central and Southern Ohio, Northern Illinois, and other points where the frost has been represented as most destructive; and while it is true that some confirm the gloomiest apprehensions, there is, from their tenor, reason to believe that such cases are but of a limited local character, and that in many sections the coming harvest is at the present time *unusually promising.*

One merchant, writing from Waynesburg, Ohio, says that in four counties in that State—Stark, Summit, Carrol, and Tuscarawas—the wheat has been so much injured that it will not yield sufficient to seed the fall crop. Another gentlemen, writing from the western part of this State, who has evidently a marked deficiency in the organ of "Hope," says that "the prospect of hard times in that vicinity was never brighter than at present." As an offset to the above, the following, quoted from a letter addressed to a well known mercantile house in ths city, under the date of June 17th, from Bloomfield, Illinois, may be given as a fair representative of the intelligence received from the various places throughout the West and North-west:—

"The corn crop throughout this region was never more promising than at the present time, and *we shall have at least double the wheat that our farmers anticipated six weeks ago;* nor has the big frost injured, materially, our crops of any kind."

Major Freas, of the Germantown *Telegraph*, whose judgment in such matters is excellent authority, says, in the current number of his paper, that in a trip last week to Monroe county, this State, *via.* the Trenton, Belvidere and Delaware, and Lackawanna Railroads, he found the crops promising in the highest degree. He continues: "We certainly did not see, during the whole trip, a single poor field of wheat, rye, corn, oats, or potatoes. The corn, though short, looked healthy, and was all there. The frost has not apparently done the least damage; and with respect to the frost of the 4th, about which speculators in breadstuffs harp so much, we doubt if it will eventually cause more than a slight injury, in certain localities, and not at all affect the general crop of the country."

A word, now, as to the improbability of a June frost injuring the wheat crop at all.—The most striking instance on record of a *cold summer* was that of 1816. In fact, by men now living, I have frequently heard the year 1816 spoken of as *the year without a summer*, on account of its remarkable meteorological phenomenon, of having produced *ice*, in this latitude, every month throughout the entire year. Its average temperature in this city was only forty-nine degrees; the lowest, I believe, ever known before or since. The same comparatively extraordinary low temperature of that year was experienced not only throughout this country, but in England, all over the continent of Europe, and even in in Africa and the West Indies. It may be observed, by the way, that, contrary to the generally received opinion, that seasons in their succession balance each other in their extremes of temperature, this remarkably cold year was followed by an equally cold winter, extending from January, 1817, until late in March, as may be inferred from the fact that the Potomac river was frozen completely over at Alexandria, and that the Delaware was closed from the 2d of February until the 9th of March, an ox having been roasted on the ice, opposite this city, on the 22d of February of that year.

Turning from the *exact history* of that icy summer, a brief reference to a few well-authenticated *traditions* respecting it may not be devoid of interest. There was not only ice in every month, but living witnesses, within thirty miles of Philadelphia, attest a *fall of snow in the month of June*—when the rye and wheat were in blossom. I have heard my father—a farmer, now, as then, residing in Montgomery county, this State—say, that the presence of snow upon the grain fields at so unseasonable a time, occasioned much fear throughout the neighborhood that the crop was destroyed. Some farmers even went so far as to lend a helping hand to Providence by using artificial means to dislodge the snow, whilst others awaited the sun's rays for its removal; and to this day the result of that event is spoken of by the older citizens as a significant comment upon the absurdity of man's undertaking to improve upon the ways of God; for the sequel showed that they who relied upon the Hand which sent the snow, to remove it also, acted wisely, as their crops of grain at harvest time were found to have been *entirely uninjured*, whilst the fields or portions of them from which the snow had been artificially removed, yielded nothing but straw, the blossom having been forcibly severed in the process along with the snow.

The reader will be ready to inquire, how it is that such an unparalleled low temperature was not destructive to the grain crop in 1816, when in 1859 the visit of a frost or two is to be attended with such fatal results?—The truth is *precedent* is directly opposed to the apprehensions entortained. The cold in the summer of 1816 was not confined to a single night's frost but actually continued throughout the season. In farther proof of this, it is a well known fact, that in some parts, reapers entered the harvest field in their overcoats; and yet the winter coreals were not by any means a failure. In Central New York, which was evidently not exempt from the frosty character of that memorable season, we have accounts from old residents that the stalks of wheat were actually frozen, and yet from the same fields, the yield, in many instances, was forty bushels to the acre of prime Genesee. In the face of these facts is it reasonable that the late frost should forebode famine, as some interested parties would have us believe? The chances, it may safely be said, are looking hopefully in a different direction. Summer vegetables, and certain kinds of fruit, necesarily suffer from unseasonable frost, but there is no proof that this applies to winter coreals. I do not say that it is so, but it is certainly no unreasonable view to take of the matter, to suppose that the recent frost was sent for a beneficent purpose—it may be to neutralize some undiscovered enemy of the wheat, which, if left unchecked, might have produced far more serious consequences than even those now apprehended from the frost itself.—*Philadelphia Press.*

From Utah.

Speech of Brigham Young—The Mormons on the Sickles Verdict—Affairs in the Territory.

We have received files of Utah papers to the 25th of May. The *News* (Mormon) contains the following report of a speech delivered by Brigham Young, in the Tabernacle.

"President Brigham Young followed with a very comforting and cheering address.—He counseled the Saints to keep quiet and watch the signs of the times, assuring them that the Devil was not dead, and that they, as the body of Christ, had great cause to be thankful. If they did not know Mormonism to be true, he was perfectly willing that the Devil should buffet, tempt and cause them to be persecuted until they did know it was true. The Elders of Israel had labored faithfully to perfect the people, and the enlightened Saints could see the result. When Justice has had its course, then Mercy will step in, the faithful will rejoice, and the valleys of the mountains will resound with the songs of the Saints. He observed that he himself was accused of having great influence; he said that he wished he had more; he wished to God that he had influence sufficient to make every man who calls himself a Saint do right. If he ever denied the faith, he now wished, as he had always done, that he might not have influence to drag with him one living soul to hell. He regretted that there were so many willing to die for their religion, who were not willing to live for it; because dying for it was no proof of its truth. Men trained and traditioned in false religion, are as willing to die for it as some are for ours. By our religion, he said, we are taught faith in God; it reveals mysteries; it is the fountain of all truth, of all mechanism; it embraces all sciences, philosophy and art, and comprehends all truth; it is calculated to bring heaven to earth and exalt earth to heaven; it will lift the mind above the frivolous things of time; it raiseth the mind of man from darkness and tradition, and makes him capable of comprehending all things; it is the fountain, the main-spring, the life of all governments that ever did exist; all governments are comprehended by our religion as a woman comprehends cutting a garment. No man had intelligence enough to devise the governments and systems we see around us, except by the inspiration of the Almighty.

He bore testimony to the truth of the Bible, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants, although precious parts have been taken from the former. "Mormonism" was said to be very different in Utah to what it is in the world, and he contended that it ought to be; that people should come here in the spirit that they receive the gospel, that they might be prepared to receive the further things of the kingdom. In one sense Mormonism was different, and the reason was, the eyes of the people had become dim, and they had become like the Christians. If the Saints did not understand more of the things of God than they did before they were gathered, it proved that they were unworthy to receive blessings from the hand of God.

In reference to Christ coming again, he remarked that but few would see him, but he will come and visit his temple and return to his Father's Kingdom, then come again, set angels to work to resurrect the Saints, and the nations will know just as much about it as they now know about the Gospel of Christ; and, when every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess, there will be millions that will not believe in him, but they will be obliged to acknowledge his government.

He alluded to the celestial law, the impossibility of finite being abiding it; reviewed the troubles of the Saints in the Far West; *expressed a wish for the disaffected to stay in this Territory*, for the reason that just such characters were continually sending to ask him to bring them back again; spoke of the victory of Jesus over death as the last enemy, and presenting the kingdom spotless to the Father; admonishing the Saints to be faithful and patient *and not to take judgment into their own hands*, and, by the help of the Lord, he would lead them to the fountain of light.

The Mormon view of the Sickles case is the subject of an article in the Mormon organ, which says:

"A woful lamentation was made not long since at the rendition of a similar verdict in this Territory, and no doubt some of those who are satisfied with the result of the late trial, joined in denouncing the entire community, because the verdict in the former case established the principle here that adulterers ought to die according to the law of Moses, and the man that had courage enough to avenge his wrongs in such cases ought not to be condemned by a jury of his country.

"What effect the late verdict will have upon adulterers in general remains to be seen, but if the principle that has been established is carried out and acted upon, more than one man will lose his life before the Legislatures of the several States can have time to amend the existing statutes, so as to provide a suitable punishment for that odious and prevailing crime."

☞ A Western paper gives the following as the necessary articles of outfit for a Pike's Peaker:—100 barrels of flour, 2 barrels of whiskey, 50 barrels of bacon, 40 gallons of whiskey, 100 pounds of venison, 10 demijohns of whiskey, 2 boxes of dried herrings, 1 barrel of whiskey, 1 barrel of crackers, 65 gallons of whiskey, 3 barrels of pickles, ½ barrel of whiskey, and 12 quart mugs. A little more whiskey, may be necessary, but the other articles will hold out if the man is not a tremendous eater.

Naturalized Citizens.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1859.

To Mr. Felix LeClerc, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR—Your letter of the 13th instant, has been received. In reply, I have to state that it is understood that the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. *Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim if you should voluntarily repair thither.*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1859.

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to inform you that the brief letter from this Department to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Felix LeClerc, was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to our naturalized fellow-citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law were positively known, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens. Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization, by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army by conscription, and not as in France, where the duty is designated by lot or draft. In Prussia every person is required to take his turn as a soldier.

The condition of American naturalized citizens returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who had left before such service, has consequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European powers.—Quite recently it has risen between the United States and Prussia, and the Representative of this country, at the Court of Berlin, has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian Government. In the instructions which were sent him, May 12, 1859, it was explicitly stated, that this Government opposed the doctrine perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation and the right to form new political ties elsewhere. Upon this subject it is to be observed, that in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory, to inhabit for his life-time, a country which he desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any Government.

The United States, therefore, mantains the proposition that naturalized citizens returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, except such as were in existence at the period of their emigration. If, at that time, they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion. But this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law.—But when personal liabilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself, and unfriendly towards us. Jurisdiction cannot, of course, arise in the case of the naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that its local laws can be enforced against him.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Signed LEWIS CASS.

A YOUNG LADY IN A TRANCE—NARROW ESCAPE FROM BURIAL.—The Peoria (Ill.) *Union*, of the 6th instant, learns from Mr. R. D. Story, of Mediana, in that county, that his daughter Elizabeth, a girl of about nineteen, had a veritable trance a few days ago. The only premonitory symptoms seem to have been that on the previous morning, she "felt like she had not slept all night, and yet was not conscious of having been awake." She was in good health and spirits through the day, (31st ult.) retired early, and seemed to be sound asleep when her sister came to bed, that the latter could not wake her. In the morning she was found apparently dead. In a few hours preparations were in progress for the burial of the body, and Thursday set for the funeral. The neighbors were called in, and all decided that it was best to bury her at the time suggested—no one considering it necessary to call a physician.

On Wednesday evening, however, before the coffin had been brought, while the younger brother was looking on the face of his dead sister, he thought he saw the lips move, and, livid with fear, ran to communicate his suspicions to his mother. She was just entering the front door, receiving some friends from Henry co., and at the announcement, uttered a most agonizing shriek of surprise. This was instantly followed by one from the chamber where Elizabeth was lying, and when her mother and friends entered the room, she was sitting on the cooling board, as much surprised at the alarm of her friends, as they were at her sudden recovery from what they thought the grave. Mr. S's statement stands endorsed by families residing near him. On Saturday, Miss Story was in perfect health, but from dread superstition will not explain her feelings while in the state of trance. She avoids speaking of it.

☞ Philadelphia was never healthier than at present. The number of deaths last week was 173, showing a decrease of 24 since the previous weekly report. Under five years of age, 90.

In New York, last week, there were 352 deaths, 46 more than the mortality of the week before. Of this number, 226 were children.

☞ Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, enumerates no less than thirty-eight substances which are employed to give potency, flavor, consistence, and other desirable qualities to lager-beer. Among them are chalk, marble dust, opium, tobacco, henbane, oil of vitrol, copperas, alum, strychnine, and other deadly drugs.

☞ The Hon. Millard Fillmore, who has been staying in Cincinnati recently, has been nominated for the Presidency. At a meeting of "gentlemen of all parties," held in Clifton, Ohio, a town of 300 inhabitants, Mr. F. was unanimously nominated for President of the United States." It was agreed he should run in 1860 as the "People's candidate."

☞ The fruit crop in California, this year, according to the San Francisco *Herald*, will amount to between six and seven millions of dollars, a yield considerably larger than at any former period.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, June 29, 1859

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Broad Top Coal Trade.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. Amount of Coal.

Shipped for week ending Wed'ddy June 22, '59,	2740 tons.	
Am't shipped previously this year, since Jan. 1,	55438	"
Total amount shipped this year, " "	58178	"
Amount shipped to same date last year,	38187	"
Increase	19991	"

☞ We have just returned from a tour round town through the hot sun, in hunt of locals, and got nothing but a severe headache for our trouble, which we are laboring under as we pen this. The fact is, locals are very scarce. The burning rays of old Sol has a bad tendency on the feelings of all mankind, as well as the more inferior race of canines and quadrupeds. Monday last, was a scorcher, and our streets were almost deserted, save by our reporter and an occasional Opposition office-seeker, who could be seen wending his way after a countryman, that chanced to be in town, in order to procure his vote at the delegate election.

Of all the spots on God's green earth, we believe Huntingdon is one of the most beautiful during the summer season. The scenery from the tops of some of the eminences, adjoining our "little paradise here below," is grand, beyond description. When we attempt to portray the delightful scenes, our mind becomes clogged, as it were, and our pen hesitates to do its bidding. Those that are in the habit of rising with the lark, and strolling into the country or on the hill-tops, can better imagine the feelings of one, than we can describe them. If any of our citizens wish to realize what we are attempting to write about, we advise them to rise early and test the truth of what we say. From the Cemetery, the home of the silent dead, can be seen one of the most grand and sublime sights that a person can wish to behold. What is more, if persons wish to spend the summer season with us, we can inform them that we are a quiet, orderly, decent set of people, and take a delight in accommodating and making strangers feel at home, while amongst us. When we commenced this article, we didn't intend to make it what it is exactly, but as we have brought it out so let it be heralded to the world.

PRESENTATION.—It gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the following correspondence:

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., June 23, 1859.

D. MCMURTRIE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*:—We beg your acceptance of the enclosed Snuff Box, as a small token of esteem and memento of the pleasant and profitable connection of nine years, recently terminated by your withdrawal from our firm.

Truly and respectfully your friends and late associates in business,
R. R. BRYAN,
JAMES GARDNER.

HUNTINGDON, June 24, 1859.

R. R. BRYAN & JAMES GARDNER, ESQRS.,—*Gentlemen*:—I have this day received, by the hands of John G. Miles, Esq., the beautiful Box, which your kindness and friendship have presented to me as a token of esteem and a memento of the pleasure, of a business association with you for nine years.

I shall preserve it with watchful care, as a remembrancer, valuable far more for its evidence of the respect of its donors, than for the precious metals of which it is composed, or the beautiful mechanism and artistic skill displayed in its manufacture. I shall keep it to awaken, for all time to come, the memory of the pleasant years we were together, made profitable *alone* by the consummate business tact and sterling integrity of yourselves.

I am, truly, with great respect,
Your friend,
D. MCMURTRIE

The Box presented is a large one, manufactured of silver and lined with gold, and beautifully ornamented, bearing this inscription—"*David McMurtrie, from Bryan, Gardner & Co., upon his retiring from the firm, May 1st, 1859.*"

Our friend the Major, may well be proud of such an evidence of esteem for him by the donors.

GIPSIES.—A wagon load of gipsies encamped just below town on Thursday last.—Since that time, the men portion of the band have been perambulating our streets in quest of umbrellas in need of repair, and the women portion have been going round telling fortunes, and begging from every person they chance to meet on the street or elsewhere. We would advise our citizens to keep a sharp look-out for the gipsies, about the time they are leaving.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.—The members of the Methodist Sunday School purpose celebrating the 4th, on Saturday. Accordingly, the good things will be served up at the Cottage Grove on that day. The Presbyterians and citizens in general, intend keeping Monday, the glorious 4th, at which time the cakes and goodies will have to suffer. "Set us down for two chances" during the season.

MR. HALL'S SCHOOL.—This institution, which has constantly enjoyed an excess of patronage since its organization, in the summer of 1849, has, we understand, been definitely closed on account of the failing health of Mr. Hall, the Principal. His school room will be occupied, the coming year, by several classes of young children to be instructed by one or more of Mr. Hall's Assistants.

HALF PRICE ON THE FOURTH.—Passengers on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, on the 4th of July, will be charged but half fare. Here is a chance for a pleasure trip to or from Huntingdon, at a small expense.

STANDING-STONE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The Standing-Stone Literary Association will celebrate the 83rd Anniversary of American Independence at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the evening of Monday, the Fourth day of July. The exercises will consist of Orations, Essays, Music, &c.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

J. D. CAMPBELL, *Secretary*.

☞ We neglected last week to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Constitution of the Standing-Stone Literary Society, of this place, handsomely gotten up at the expense of Mr. J. Simpson Africa, and presented by him to the Society. Mr. Africa has ever shown the right spirit in the promotion of every object calculated to amuse-instruct, and benefit our citizens.

HOOPS.—For the benefit of our lady readers, we give place to the following notice of a still later invention of hoops, which is styled the non-expanso-expansive-last-for-ever-let-in-or-out-six-foot-in-diameter-never-bend-or-break-and-sit-down-as-much-as-you-please-without-injuring-a-spring-hoop-skirt. Those ladies who have worn them state positively, that they are "perfect darlings."

☞ On Thursday last, a cow and a steer, the property of Mr. Isaac Long, fell a distance of upwards of 150 feet over the bluff of rocks below town, on the road to the Branch. When we passed there on Friday, the steer was dead, and the cow lying on the roadside so much injured that she could not get up.

A DEFENCE of ARMAGEDDON, or *Our Great Country Foretold in the Holy Scriptures*. In two Discourses.—Delivered in the Capitol of the United States, at the Request of several members of Congress, on the Anniversary of Washington's Birth-day, 1857.

This is one of the most popular books of the day—just issued from the press, and for sale at Lewis' Cheap Book, Stationery and Music Store.

☞ The election for Military officers, which took place in this county on the 6th inst., and which we published week before last, resulted, as we are informed, in the election of R. C. McGill for Brigade Inspector, instead of Geo. W. Garrettson. All the rest were correct.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Hymn Books, Anniversary and Sunday School Music Books, the Child's Scripture Question Books, Bibles and Testaments, Record Books, Class Books, Award Tickets and Cards, Red and Blue Tickets, Award Books for children, &c., &c., for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

INKS AND FLUIDS.—Arnold's, Hodgson's, and Harrison's Writing Fluids—Bussier's, Harrison's, and Hoover's Black, Red and Blue Inks, Copying Fluids, and Indelible Inks, just received, and for sale at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store.

☞ Sunday School and family Libraries, and all other books published by the American Sunday School Union, furnished to order on application at Lewis' Book Store, where Catalogues of Books can be had.

MORE NEW GOODS.—We notice a number of empty boxes in front of Fisher & McMurtrie's store—Rash has just returned with another new stock—call and see.

☞ The fixtures for Harrison & Mattern's new steam grist mill have arrived. In the course of a few weeks, we may expect the mill to be in full operation.

☞ The Burgess and Town Council have had gas posts, with oil lamps, erected in the back streets, for the accommodation of pedestrians on dark nights.

☞ The Pictorial Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, just published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila., is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

AMUSEMENTS FOR CHILDREN.—"The Pet Alphabet"—"Big and Little A B C, with Picture Bricks"—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Hon. John Morrison, some years ago a State Senator from this county, died at his residence in Shirley township, on Friday last.

FEELING AT THE AUSTRIAN HEAD QUARTERS.—A correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following account of the manner in which the Austrian troops spend their evenings at head quarters. The letter is dated Garlasco, May 25th:

Those who think the Austrian troops are dispirited or that any of them are wavering in their allegiance, are much mistaken.—Nothing can exceed the spirits of all, and the common enemy has caused all eternal dislikes to cease, at all events for the moment. One battalion bivouacks in the square of this town. These men I have observed attentively, and for the instruction of those who think the Austrian troops barbarians, I tell you how they pass their evenings. About five o'clock they all crowd round the band, which is led by Farbach, the well-known Viennese composer, and takes the greatest delight in listening to the music. During the intervals of the instrumental music, parties of twenty or thirty of these so-called savages sing in a manner which I have not yet had the pleasure to hear equalled in France or England. Tyrolese songs follow Viennese, and then sometimes the band strikes up some Hungarian tune, and in an instant a space is cleared, and every Hungarian in the crowd joins in the dance; or Farbach gives one of his exquisite waltzes, and a hundred Germans seize the opportunity of enjoying their favorite dance. Hairy fellows, in thick shoes and greatcoats, are their only available partners to be seen; but still it is very pleasant to see these men amusing themselves in so refined a manner. I have even seen one man mounted on a chair, reciting poetry to an attentive crowd. The Italians stare at all this.

Remarkable Race by Railroad---Stakes $175,000.

One day last week, as the eastward bound express train reached Laport, Ind., a passenger stepped off while the engine was being replenished with wood and water, and walked back and forth on the platform, and continued to walk until the whistle sounded. The other passengers got on board and the train passed off, but the gentleman still walked on. A few minutes after the train had gone, a station man saw the pedestrian, and, going up to him, asked in a surprised tone—

"What the——are you doing here?"

The man started, opened his eyes, and looked around bewildered. The fact was, he had been fatigued, and dropped asleep while walking. Rousing himself, he asked:

"Why! where am I?"

"Where are you? At Laport."

"Where's the train I came in?"

"That left ten minutes ago."

"Ten minutes ago, and left me! I must go on that train. It is a question of life and death to me. Can you get me to it? Have you got an engine here? Where is the Superintendent?"

The section master had an office near by, and the two went to find that official and procure an engine. The traveler stated his case—he must go on—could not delay—and offered the officer $250 if he would put him on board that train. This strange demand and strange offer caused the station master to hasten and do what he could. The fire was not out of the engine that had drawn the train to that point—the bargain was settled—a draft given on New York for $250, and in ten minutes the traveler started with an engine to overtake the flying express.

After rushing on for thirty or forty miles, some connection gave way about the engine. The engine was stopped—the engineer found the difficulty, and in a few minutes had a wooden pin whittled out and fitted to supply the deficiency. With this on they flew.—The train had, of course, many miles the start of them, and despite the wooden pin, the engineer crowded on steam, and tore through the country at a fearful rate. Thirty miles of the distance passed was run in twenty-seven minutes, but the engagement was that they should overtake the train, and overtake it they did, but not until more than one hundred miles had been run, and they were approaching Toledo.

Having at length overtaken and stopped the train and hurried on board, the traveler went eagerly to a berth in the sleeping car, and took therefrom a carpet bag containing $175,000. His treasure was safe—none had molested it, and dismissing his faithful courier, he went on his way rejoicing at the success of his perilous and exciting adventure.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

IMPORTANT SUIT DECIDED.—We learn from the Johnstown *Tribune*, that the important suit between A. M. & R. White and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has occupied so much of the time of the Cambria county Courts for a year past, was decided on Saturday last, after a trial of eight days duration. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants. The suit was brought by the Whites to recover a balance of some $16,000 for wood alleged to have been furnished the Company on contract. It was tried last summer before arbitrators, when the plaintiffs received an award of $11,000. Neither party being satisfied with this decision, the case was carried up to Court. It was tried at last December term, when the jury awarded the plaintiffs $7,500. With this they were still not satisfied, and both parties demanded a new trial, and got it, with the result above stated.

THE WHEAT.—We took occasion, recently, to examine some Wheat fields on neighboring farms, and found the heads large and well filled, even to the tip. Never have we seen larger and better filled berries than those we examined, which were Mediterranean. From what we can learn, the foregoing is generally the case. A farmer told us that some weevil can be seen in some fields; but owing to its forwardness, no injury is done to the Wheat.

The White Wheat, of which but little was sown, also looks well, and promising in yield. Rye gives a favorable appearance—is also good.—*Shirleysburg Herald.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.

ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.

ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

MODERN INVENTIONS.

We know of no invention of modern times that deserves or is destined to occupy a higher niche in the temple of fame, than the discovery or invention of the Vegetable Epiletic Pills for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits, Spasms, Cramps, and all the various modifications of Nervous Disease. *Dr. Seth S. Hance*, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., the inventor, is certainly entitled to the best wishes of all the benevolent portion of mankind, who experience a pleasure by the alleviation of human suffering. When Dr. Hance first prepared these Pills, he intended them solely for Fits, Cramps and Spasms; but subsequent experience satisfactorily proved to him, that in addition to their remarkable sanative properties in this class of diseases, they exerted a perfect control over the entire nervous system. He was then induced to try them in cases of Neuralgia, Tic-Douloreux, Nervous Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Incipient Paralysis, Hysteria, Muscular Debility, and a host of minor diseases, springing from a lack of nervous energy, in all of which his anticipation were crowned with the most sanguine success. Persons at a distance, by writing and sending a remittance to Dr. Hance, can have the medicine forwarded by mail to their post office address, he paying the postage. The prices are for a single box, $2, two boxes, $5, or $24 per dozen. We have given his address above.

MARRIED,

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Wm. A. West, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. THOMAS WALKER, of Dublin township, Huntingdon co., and Miss HANNAH, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Stevens, of Clear Ridge, Fulton co.

DIED,

At Well's Tannery, May 2d, 1859, MARIA ELIZABETH, second daughter of Benjamin and Delilah Cornelius, aged one year ten months and seven days.

At the same place, on May 20th, 1859, DELILAH, wife of Benjamin Cornelius, aged 27 years 1 month and 29 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, June 27.—There is no new feature in the Flour market, and the only sales we hear of are 200 bbls good straight superfine at $6,75. The trade are buying moderately within the range of $6,75@7,50@8,50 ₱ bbl for superfine, extras, and fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are not inquired for, and are quoted at $4,50 for the former and $3,87½@4 ₱ bbl for the latter.—Wheat—There is very little offering, and prices are ranging from 160 to 170c for fair to prime reds, and 170@180c for white. Rye is selling as wanted at 90c. Corn meets a limited inquiry, with little offering, and about 2,000 bus Delaware yellow sold at 83c, afloat. Oats sell slowly at 46@47c for good Southern and Penna.; some fair quality sold at 43c.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of Graffus Miller, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Moses Robinson, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, July 22, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons are required to present their claims before said Auditor at that time, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such fund.
A. W. BENEDICT, *Auditor.*
June 29, 1859–4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—(*Estate of James Livingston, deceased.*)
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, we will expose to public sale, on the premises,
On Saturday, 30th of July next,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described real estate, late of James Livingston, deceased, viz:
A Tract of Land situate in the township of Barree, bounded on the north by lands of John Horning; on the east by lands of Jacob C. Miller; on the south by lands of Gilbert Cheny; and on the west by lands of Joshua Green and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres, more or less.
ALSO—A lot of ground in the village of Saulsburg, in said county, fronting on the north side of the main street or public road, sixty feet, and extending back in depth, two hundred feet, having thereon erected a two-story house, stable, &c.
ALSO—A tract of unseated land, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Thomas Kyler, Thomas ——, Alexander Carmon and others; containing twenty-eight acres and allowance, more or less; being the same tract of land purchased by said deceased from William Robb, by deed recorded at Huntingdon, in Record Book G., No. 2, page one hundred and twenty-seven, &c.
TERMS OF SALE:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of said sale, and the other half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
HANNAH LIVINGSTON, *Administratrix*,
GEORGE JACKSON, *Administrator.*
June 29, 1859.

WARM SPRINGS HOTEL—Five miles north of Huntingdon, is now open for the reception of visitors, having been enlarged and improved generally. Charges moderate.
A daily line of Coaches will leave the Railroad Stations, on the arrival of passenger trains, for the Springs.
JOHN R. HERD.
June 22, 1859–3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of John Kepler, dec'd., lying in said county, in the hands of the Trustee to make sale, amongst those entitled to the same, gives notice that he will attend to said duty at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., on Saturday the 23d day of July next, when all persons interested are notified to attend.
JOHN READ.
June 22, 1859. Auditor.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the voluntary assignment of David H. Campbell, of Marklesburg.
Whereas, Dr. J. H. Wintrode, Assignee of David H. Campbell, upon his petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, has been discharged from said trust.
Notice is hereby given to all parties concerned, that a petition has been presented to said Court, by Gemmill & Cresswell, creditors of said Campbell, praying for the appointment of an Assignee to supply the place of Dr. J. H. Wintrode, and that said petition will be heard on the 2d Monday of August next, before said Court at Huntingdon.
D. CALDWELL,
June 22, 1859–3t. Prothonotary.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:—
All that lot of ground situate in Broad Top City, in Tod township, in said county, being No. 183 in the general plan of said town, with all that certain plank house, one and a half story high thereon erected.—Said lot fronting 30 feet on Broad street. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Moses Heiner.
ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant, in and to a certain lot or parcel of ground situate in the town of Scottsville, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the north-east side of Hudson street, thence fronting on said street, south thirty-one degrees east 57 feet eight inches to a post, thence north 59 degrees east 99 feet to a post, thence north 31 degrees west 57 feet eight inches to a post by edge of alley, thence by said alley south fifty-nine degrees west, 99 feet to the place of beginning, being lot No. 55 in the recorded plan of said town. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James L. Hunt.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*
Huntingdon, June 22, 1859.

JUST PUBLISHED.—NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO FORTE.
BY CHARLES GROBE.
Opus 1100.

Price	$2 50 nett.
Bound in Cloth	3 00 nett.

A good instruction book for the Piano has long been wanting, and Mr. Charles Grobe has performed the labor, in getting this one up in a most *admirable and satisfactory manner*. It will prove itself to be one of the most valuable guides in the instruction of the art of playing the Piano.
Considering the author's *well known capacity, and long and unremitting devotion to the task of elementary teaching*, we have strong reason to hope that the public are now to be furnished with a *thorough, systematic, progressive, and entertaining* method for the Piano.
We can confidently recommend it to teachers and pupils as better adapted to the purposes of *elementary* instruction than any others with which we are acquainted.
The plan pursued in this work is substantially the same as that developed in Ollendorff's method of teaching languages. It commences with the *simplest elements*. The progress made will be *gradual*, so that every step will be *perfectly intelligible*, and be rendered of *positive value* to the pupil. Every difficulty is met with *singly*, and, after *thorough analysis*, overcome by practice.
This method will, undoubtedly, provide teachers with a *well digested, progressive, and entertaining* plan by which a sound and correct knowledge of the art of playing the piano may be acquired with comparatively *little labor*, and in *so short a space of time* as will almost seem *incredible* to those who have confined themselves to *some* of the *tedious systems* heretofore in use.
This work contains *ten engraved figures*, illustrating the different positions of the hands and fingers; and also a likeness of the author.
Its typographical accuracy and appearance have *never been equalled* in any musical work that has heretofore been issued from the press in this or any other country.
Copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the marked price.
LEE & WALKER, Publishers,
722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia
June 22, 1859.

SILVER STEEL SCYTHES,
GRAIN-CRADLES,
HAY-FORKS, &C.,
at the Hardware Store of
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, June 15, 1859.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Kennedy & Scott, in the Foundry business at Rockdale, Blair county, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April, 1859—and now, June 1st, 1859, it is agreed that John W. Scott, one of the firm, shall settle the books and notes of the said firm—therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted will call and make payment, and persons having claims will present them for settlement.
KENNEDY & SCOTT.
June 15, 1859.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership herefore existing under the firm of Simpson, Megahan & Co., miners and dealers in Broad Top Coal, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of June instant.
SIMPSON, MEGAHAN & CO.
June 8, 1859.

The business will be continued by W. Megahan & Co. All orders should be addressed to B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Pa.
W. MEGAHAN & CO.
June 8, 1859.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Peter C. Swoope, amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 2d day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims against said fund, are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER,
June 8, 1859–4t. Auditor.

POCKET MAPS OF THE WESTERN STATES, for sale at
Lewis' Book, Stationery & Music Store.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.—A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

MARSHALL'S PATENT SHOE-MAKER'S ASSISTANT LAST HOLDER.
This machine is designed to hold *a Boot or Shoe* of every size, and also in every desired position, for Pegging, Sewing, Paring Off, Buffing, Setting up Edges, &c., thus rendering it unnecessary for the Operator to hold his work either in his hands, upon his knees, or against his breast. He can stand or sit at pleasure. It has also a Lap-Iron attached. The whole apparatus is strong, durable, light, compact and portable.
By the use of this machine, the business in question is greatly facilitated, and also rendered one of the most healthful and pleasant occupations among the mechanical arts.
The above Invention needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE BY
T. W. MAYHEW,
Lancaster City, Pa.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜
June 8, 1859–6m.

NOTICE to the Tax Collectors of Huntingdon County.—You are requested to make a special effort to meet the August Interest. Persons holding county Orders, will please exercise a little patience, as I have already largely advanced beyond the receipts of the county. As I will be absent for a few weeks, persons having business in my office, will please call on Major G. W. Garrettson, at the Banking House of Bell, Garrettson & Co.
F. H. LANE,
Huntingdon, June 1, 1859. Treasurer.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE!!
J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel, ready for customers.
His Stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
And everything to be found in the most extensive stores.
His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.
Huntingdon, June 1, 1859.

NEW ERA.
As times and seasons have changed, so has the firm of Love & McDivitt changed to T. P. LOVE.
His old friends and patrons and all new ones, will find him THERE! at his old stand in Market Square, willing and ready to accommodate all, at cash prices. Country produce, and cash in particular, taken in exchange for Goods. Call and see.
The business of the old firm will be settled by T. P. Love, and persons knowing themselves indebted, will confer favor by calling immediately.
Notes taken (where no money can be had) in exchange for old accounts, by
T. P. LOVE.
Huntingdon, June 1, 1859.

J. BRICKER'S
BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE
J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
IS THE PLACE FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
IS THE PLACE FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
IS THE PLACE FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

READ! READ!! READ!!!
ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,
Is a *remedy* not to be excelled for the *relief* and *cure* of those maladies incident to the *Summer Season*, viz:
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA OR CHOLERA MORBUS, VOMITING, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, etc.
Its excellent Carminative powers, pleasant taste and soothing influence, renders it a valuable remedy in *Infantile* diseases, peculiar to the Second Summer, viz:—*Cholera Infantum, etc.* It has a reinvigorating and tonic influence on the system, allaying inflamation where it exists in the stomach and bowels—and on trial will be found indispensable to the well being of every family. It will be found as well adapted to Adults as Children.—*Try it.*
Prepared only by
A. ESENWEIN, *Dispensing Chemist*,
N. W. Cor. NINTH & POPLAR Sts., PHILADELPHIA.
☞ PRICE 25 cts. per BOTTLE.
☞ Sold by J. Read, Huntingdon, and by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.
May 25, 1859–1y.

MOST ASTONISHING NEWS!
DAVID GROVE
BROKE OUT IN HIS OLD PLACE,
On Hill street, down town, nearly opposite Miles & Dorris' Office.
A splendid stock of new goods, consisting of the varieties of goods to be found in the stores of Huntingdon, just received and ready for sale at low prices.
Give him a call and examine his goods and prices.
Huntingdon, May 18–4t.

NEW MARBLE YARD
IN HUNTINGDON,
ON MIFFLIN STREET, BETWEEN SMITH AND FRANKLIN.
JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.
TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.
He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Huntingdon, May 4, 1859–1y.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.
LEVI WESTBROOK,
Has just opened one of the best stocks of BOOTS AND SHOES that ever came to the ancient borough. Ladies, gentlemen, old and young, cannot fail to be suited at his Store. For every style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, manufactured of the best material, call at Westbrook's.
LASTS, AND MOROCCO SKINS.
Also—HATS and CAPS for men and boys.
His assortment of goods is too large to enumerate. Call and examine for yourselves.
Don't forget that his Store is now two doors east of the "Globe" building.
Huntingdon, May 4, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.—The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it. Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you*? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.
These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.
May 11, 1859–1y.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

JACKSON HOTEL,
RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.
My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
CONFECTIONARIES & NOTIONS.
G. A. MILLER informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, Confectionaries, &c., and that he will try to accommodate his customers with the best.
He also has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and other goods.
Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
Dont forget the place, in the old Temperance Hall building. [Huntingdon, April 20, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

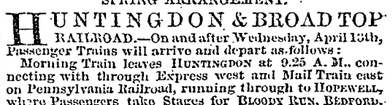
FRANKLIN HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.
The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S
PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.
LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA,
DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.
Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,
N. A. McCLURE.
Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., have removed from 34 Walnut street, to their new store, No. 629 Chestnut street. (JAYNE'S HALL.) where the largest assortment of Safes in the world can be found.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
629 CHESTNUT STREET,
(*Jayne's Hall.*)
April 13, 1859–3m. Philadelphia.

1859. 1859.
SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.
The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favor us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
April 20, 1859.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
AT BEN JACOBS'
AT BEN JACOBS'
CHEAP CORNER,
CHEAP CORNER.
BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.
His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.
His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.



SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, April 13th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:
Morning Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 9.25 A. M., connecting with through Express west and Mail Train east on Pennsylvania Railroad, running through to HOPEWELL, where Passengers take Stages for BLOODY RUN, BEDFORD, SCHELLSBURG, Fulton county, &c.
Evening Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 5.00 P. M., connecting with Mail Train west on Pennsylvania Railroad, running to COALMONT and intermediate Stations.
RETURNING.
Morning Train leaves HOPEWELL at 12.20 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2.22 P. M.
Evening Train leaves COALMONT 7.00 P. M., SAXTON 7.36 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 9.12 P. M., connecting with Fast Line Eastward on Penna. railroad.
These Trains will be run strictly according to time table, and the traveling public can rely upon being accommodated to the fullest extent.
JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
April 13, 1859. *Superintendent.*

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Smith's and Bullion's Grammar.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geograph

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Interesting Miscellany.

A Thrilling Incident in the Life of a Locomotive Engineer.

In returning from Philadelphia about the middle of August, 1858, the cars were very crowded, and my companion in the same seat with me I found out to be a locomotive engineer, and in the course of our conversation, he made the remark that he hoped he had run his last trip upon a locomotive.

Upon making bold to ask the reasons, he gave me the following story, and since then I have found it out to be strictly true:

"Five years since I was running upon the N. Y. C. R. R. My run was from B. to R. It was the Lightning Express Train, and it was what its name denotes, for it was fast—a very fast run, and if I do say it, the old Tornado could go. I have seen her throw her six foot driver so as to be almost invisible to the eye. And let me here remark, it is supposed by many that railroad engineers are a hard-hearted set of men; their lives are hard, 'tis true, but I do claim to have as fine feelings, and a heart that sympathizes with the unfortunate, as any man that breathes. But to my story.

"About half a mile from the village of B. there is a nice little cottage but a few feet from the track. At that time a young married couple lived there. They had one child, a little boy about four years old, a bright, black-eyed, curly-headed little chap as you ever saw. I had taken a great deal of interest in the little fellow, and had thrown candy and oranges to him from the train, and I was sure to see him peeping through the fence when my train passed.

"One fine sunny afternoon we were behind time and running fast, nor did not stop at B. and I was to make up one hour before reaching R. We came up at a tremendous speed, and when sweeping around the curve, my eye following the track, not over two hundred feet ahead sat the little fellow with a kitten, which he held in his lap. At the sound of our approach he looked up and laughed, clapping his little hands in high glee at the affrighted kitten as it ran from the track.—Quicker than the lightning that blasts the tall pine upon the mountain top, I whistled "down brakes," and reversed my engine, but knew it was impossible to stop. Nobly did the old engine try to save. The awful straining and writhing of its iron drives told but too plainly of the terrific velocity we had attained. I was out of the cap window and down on the cow-catcher in a flash. The little fellow stood still. I motioned him off and shouted; his little black eyes opened wide with astonishment, and a merry laugh was upon his lips. I held my breath as we rushed upon him, made a desperate attempt to catch him, but missed, and as his little body passed I heard the feeble cry of "mother," and the forward trucks crushed his body to atoms.

"O, God, that moment! I may live, sir, to be an old man, but the agony of that moment can never be erased from my memory. The cars stopped some rods from the spot, and I ran back as soon as possible. His mother saw the train stop, and a fearful foreboding flashed upon her at once. She came rushing frantically to the spot where we stood. Never shall I forget the look she gave me as she beheld her first-born a shapeless mass. I would have given my whole existence to have avoided that moment! I have seen death in all its forms upon railroads; I have seen men, women and children mangled and killed—I have seen all this, but that little innocent boy as he looked up in my face, and was killed almost in my arms, it unnerved me, and from that day I made a solemn vow never to run a locomotive more.

"That young mother is now in the Utica Lunatic Asylum. From the hour her boy was killed, reason had left its throne." He stopped and wiped the tears from his eyes, and said, "You may think it weak of me to shed tears, but I cannot help it." "No," I replied, "but think it noble; and, sir, would to God every man had a heart as large as yours." I have often thought since, how few are those who give one passing thought to the man of strong nerve and a stout arm, who guides them through darkness and storms, with the speed of the wind, safely to their journey's end. They do not, for a moment, turn their attention to the iron monster that is dragging them forward, with fearful velocity, to meet friends or relations. They do not realize that the man who guides the fiery monster holds all their precious lives at his command, and that the least negligence upon his part would cause sorrow and mourning in a thousand homes that are now waiting the return of the absent loved ones.—*Cleveland Review.*

☞ A cotemporary pathetically asks, "what shall we do with society?" Let it alone, we answer, and turn your attention to reforming individuals. Once get men and women to think and act properly, and "society" will be all right. This cry about the "depravity of society" is all a grand humbug, and is only used by men who are afraid to particularize instances of vice and corruption. Like some fashionable preachers, they talk about the sins of the world, but never allude to the sins of their congregation.

☞ "I hold it as a fact," said Pascal, "that if all persons knew what they said of each other, there would not be four friends in the world. This is manifest from the disputes to which indiscreet reports from one to another give rise."

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines, (all colors,) Spring Delains, Braize Delaines, Bruizes, all colors; Debaize, Lavella Cloth, Ducals, Alpacca, Plain and Silk Warp, Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, &c.

Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town; Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skirts, Belts, Marsailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay State, Waterloo and Wool Shawls. Single and Double Brocha Shawls. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticking, Checks, Table, Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of Silk and Colored Straw Bonnets, of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. CARPETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

PIKES PEAK GOLD!

Cannot rival in attraction the superb stock of SPRING and SUMMER Goods now being received and opened by

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

This stock has been selected with great care, and the public are cordially invited to call and examine it.

It comprises all the late styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Toil De Chevre, Robes A'Lez, Organdies, Jacconets, Lawns, Challis, Plain and Figured Berages, Crape Marets, Plain and Colored Chintzes, French and English Ginghams, Amaranths, Valentias, Alpaccas, De Bage, Prints, &c., &c.

A beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls, round and square corners, all colors. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style:

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge,* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

$10,000 REWARD!!

MOSES STROUS,

Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to every body, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for SPRING and SUMMER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.

His stock consists of every variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Such as Summer Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.

GROCERIES, of the best; QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. MOSES STROUS.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any size or pattern not upon our shelves, will be furnished to order at City prices. Call at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

TAILORING! TAILORING!!

ROBERT KING,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Most respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has removed to one door west of Carmon's Store, on Hill street, where he is prepared to make to order, in the best and most fashionable style, Coats, Vests and Pants.

He also informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINS and TRIMMINGS, which he will sell at fair prices. Those in want of a good Coat, Vest, or pair Pants, will call and examine his stock.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

HARDWARE

FOR THE MILLION!!!

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE,

AT CITY PRICES, BY

JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance, 1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

Huntingdon, April 6 1859. JAS. A. BROWN.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

of any kind, will be furnished to order at lowest City Cash Prices.

Violin and Guitar strings, Bridges, Keys, Rosin, &c., &c. Also—Instruction Books for the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, &c., &c., for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS.

Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist and German Reformed, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

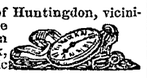
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

J. W. DUTCHER,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, vicinity, and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the room formerly occupied by Levi Westbrook, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.



WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired in the best workmanlike manner.

His stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY is of the best. All of which he will dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally, are requested to give him a call and examine his stock. [March 2, 1859.]

H. ROMAN!

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!

NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,
Call
at
Roman's
Clothing
Store
for
your
Clothing.

April 6, 1859.

MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN SPRUCE CREEK AND SPRINGFIELD FURNACE AND WILLIAMSBURG.—To the Traveling Public!—Having purchased the Mail Routes from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg, and from Williamsburg to Springfield Furnace, together with the stock upon said routes, the subscriber is now prepared to carry passengers from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg and return daily, and between Williamsburg and Springfield Furnace tri-weekly. Hacks will leave Spruce Creek daily at 1 o'clock, P. M., (on arrival of the cars,) and Williamsburg daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, A. M.

PHILIP HOOVER.

Tyrone City, January 26, 1859.–6m.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

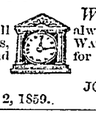
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

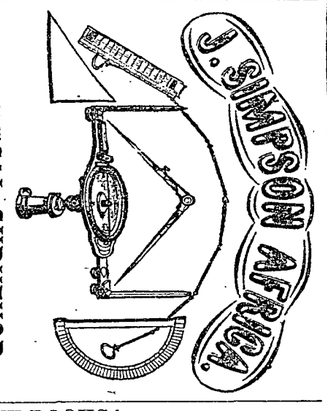
NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. Brandy, H. Gin, P. Whiskey, and Mr. Lager Beer, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS,  *WATCHES* and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.



NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A New Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A New Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A New Pocket Manual of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A New Pocket Manaul of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

THE PRESBYTERIAN PSALMIST.

A collection of tunes adapted to the Psalms and Hymns of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ST. VINCENT AND VISITATION MANUALS, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

J. RRICKER'S Mammoth Store is the place to get the werth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BLASTING POWDER and SAFETY-FUSE, for sale low, at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!

ALL KINDS, *warranted good,* for sale at

BROWN'S Hardware Store,

April 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of

D. P. GWIN.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.

Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY!

A large assortment of the most popular and interesting books of the day, just received and for sale at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

SUGAR, from 9 to 15 cents, at

S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Prices from $50 *to* $125. *Extra Charge of* $5 *for Hemmers.*

495 Broadway,.....New York.
730 Chestnut street,.....Philadelphia.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour,* and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company beg leave to respectfully refer to the the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a-half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*

"I have used a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength and simplicity,* are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*

Extract of a letter from Thos. R. Leavitt, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—*Prof. North.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers, Alisonia, Tenn.*

"It used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one three score years and ten, and never get out of fix."—*John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Aimison, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. W. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.*

"Our two machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*J. W. Davie, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well; and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.*

"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*M. Francios Seltz, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourth the time I could with my hands."—*M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.*

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.

February 16, 1859.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PLEASE YOUR CHILDREN!

Call at LEWIS' New Book Store, where you will find a choice selection of new and interesting books for children.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

LIVERY STABLE.—The undersigned would announce to the people of Huntingdon, and the rest of mankind, that he has purchased the entire Livery Stock of Wm. Williams, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., are complete for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable prices.

JAMES BRICKER.

P. McAteer, Agent.

Huntingdon, Dec. 29, 1858.

OSGOOD'S Series of School Books, For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

INKS.

A superior article of writing Inks for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ALMANACS FOR 1859,

For sale at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

JAMES M. GREEN,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

EVANS, WALSH & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS,
Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. W. DUTCHER,
Watchmaker and repairer, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST,
Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist,
SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa.
November 11, 1857.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lertlier, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS,
Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

SIMPSON MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

References—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

HARDWARE!

A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at

BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE MAMMOTH STORE

Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

GROCERIES

Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

CLOTHING!

A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES,

Of the best, always ready for customers, at

J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by

FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.
ONLY $22 50 PER QUARTER.

THE PRESENT FACULTY.

M. McN. WALSH, *Principal,*
Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
CHAS. S. JOSLIN, A. M.,
Prof. of Latin, Greek, etc.
JAMES W. HUGHES,
Prof. of Mathematics.
BENJAMIN F. HOUCK,
Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
GEO. W. LINTON,
Prof. of Vocal Music.

Mrs. M. McN. WALSH, *Preceptress,*
Teacher of Botany, History, Reading, etc.
Miss E. M. FAULKNER,
Teacher of Fellis Work, Painting, Drawing, etc.
Miss D. L. STANLEY,
Teacher of Piano Music, Wax Fruit, Flowers, etc.
Mrs. DR. DARWIN,
Teacher of English Branches.
Miss J. M. WALSH,
Teacher of Primary English.

The recent success of this School is extraordinary. Besides being the cheapest one of the kind ever established, this Institution is now the largest in this section of the State. All branches are taught, and Students of all ages and of both sexes are received. The expenses for board, room rent, furniture, fuel and tuition in common English, are only $22.50 per quarter. Students can enter whenever they wish. For other information address John D. Walsh, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa. [je16-tf.]

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles,